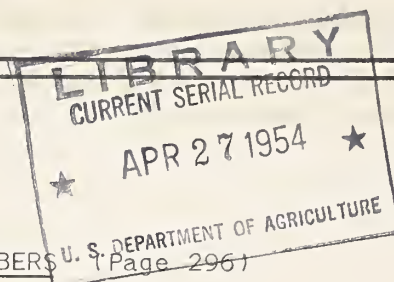


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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS



VOLUME 68

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FOR RELEASE
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

L A T E N E W S

Stocks of cotton in Uganda available for sale when the market was reopened on March 24, 1954, were estimated at not more than 17,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross). Sales were suspended by the Uganda Lint Marketing Board on December 14, 1953, after sales of 267,000 bales for future delivery and a survey of remaining supply became necessary. Prices have risen by 5 or 6 East African cents (about .75 U.S. cent) a pound since the market was closed in December. Quotations the first week in March were reported (in equivalent U.S. cents a pound) at Nairobi were: 50.75 cents for BF52, 49.35 cents for Busoga, 49.00 cents for Bukedi, and 47.60 cents for Teso, Lango, and Acheli.

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to assist the foreign marketing of U. S. farm products by keeping the nation's agricultural interests informed of current crop and livestock developments abroad, foreign trends in production, prices, supplies and consumption of farm products, and other factors affecting world agricultural trade. Circulation is free to persons in the U. S. needing the information it contains.

Foreign Crops and Markets is distributed only upon a request basis. Should you find you have no need for this publication, please tear off the addressograph imprint with your name and address on the enclosing envelope, pencil "drop" upon it, and send it to the Foreign Agricultural Service, Room 5922, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

WORLD CATTLE NUMBERS INCREASE IN 1953 1/

World cattle numbers increased again last year to a new record high, but the increase was much less than the upturns recorded for each of the preceeding few years. At the first of 1954 there were around 856 million cattle in the World, 1 percent more than a year earlier and 15 percent more than prewar, on the basis of the latest information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

The marked upswing in cattle production which has been apparent since the close of World War II showed signs of slowing up in 1953. World numbers increased only 7 million head during the year compared with 19 million a year earlier and 24 million head the year before that. Peak beef production, therefore, has not yet been reached. Numbers of breeding stock could increase further and still maintain output of beef at present or moderately higher levels. Many countries have made great strides in increasing meat production per animal in recent years and further increases in production efficiency are expected to increase beef output even more than the increase in cattle numbers would indicate.

During 1953 gains in cattle numbers were recorded for all large geographic areas. The greatest increases occurred in North America, Asia and Africa. More moderate increases took place in Europe, South America and Oceania.

The rapid gain in cattle numbers has reflected the favorable prices and generally good returns to cattle producers. Since the beginning of World War II there has been a steady general rise in cattle prices throughout the World. The increase in prices came to a halt in 1951 in North America and prices in that area have since declined significantly. Cattle prices also have declined from their postwar high in France and in some other European countries. But prices during 1953 continued to increase generally in the important beef-producing countries of South America, Australia and New Zealand.

Numbers of cattle have increased markedly in those countries in Europe and in Asia directly affected by World War II, such as Belgium, West Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Indonesia, Burma and the Philippine Republic. Latest indications are that cattle numbers are increasing in the U.S.S.R. Numbers also continue to increase in India, where cattle are primarily maintained for draft purposes and milk production, as feed production and the human population have increased. Numbers have also increased significantly in Ceylon, Thailand and Pakistan where cattle are used extensively for draft purposes.

1/ A more extensive statement will be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

CATTLE: Number in specified countries, averages 1936-40 and 1946-50, annual 1949-1954

Continent and Country	Month of Estimate	Average		1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 2/	1954 2/
		Thousands	Thousands						
NORTH AMERICA									
Canada	Dec. 1 1/	8,246	8,883	8,251	8,243	8,292	7,936	8,906	9,371
Costa Rica		366 3/	556	-	606	685	-	-	-
El Salvador	July	680 3/	700	-	-	825	-	-	-
Guatemala	July	520 3/	900	-	903	-	-	-	-
Honduras	July	524 3/	1,000	1,000	950	-	1,140	1,175	-
Mexico	Dec. 31 1/	11,716	13,530	15,000 4/	14,455	14,700	15,000	15,000	15,500
Nicaragua	3/	800 3/	1,235	-	1,275	1,275	1,250	1,250	-
Panama	2/	434 3/	567	-	-	577	-	600	-
United States	Jan. 1	66,706	78,951	76,830	77,963	82,025	87,844	93,637	94,677
Cuba	Dec. 31 1/	5,024	4,500	4,500	4,550	4,600	4,440	-	4,450
Dominican Republic	3/	885 5/	887	-	887	857	860	-	-
Estimated total		96,700	112,600	111,500	112,200	116,700	122,400	129,200	131,300
EUROPE									
Austria	Dec. 1/	2,600 6/	2,173 6/	2,109 6/	2,203	2,460	2,400	2,450	2,300
Belgium	Jan. 1	1,724	1,674 6/	1,688	1,902	2,020	2,127	2,151	2,200
Denmark	Dec. 31 1/	3,108	2,881	2,751	2,886	2,974	2,932	2,953	2,999
Finland	June 15	1,850 8/	1,598 8/	1,538	1,783	1,834	1,851	1,809	-
France	Fall 1/	15,504	15,067	15,434	15,404	15,808	16,240	16,280	16,870
Germany, Western	Dec. 1 1/	12,114	10,831	10,573	10,883	11,148	11,375	11,641	11,622
Greece 2/	Dec. 31 1/	1,278	742	732	732	809	915	944	983
Ireland	June	4,021	4,093	4,127	4,322	4,376	4,309	4,399	-
Italy	Jan. 1	8,550	7,838	8,162	8,331	8,376	8,690	-	8,926
Luxembourg	Dec. 1 1/	108	114	111	115	118	120	125	-
Netherlands	May	2,693	2,471	2,540	2,723	2,863 1/	2,858	2,930	-
Norway	June 20	1,390	1,226	1,224	1,237	1,231	1,152	1,150	-
Portugal	Dec. 31 1/	905	975	-	-	930	-	930	990
Spain	Dec. 31 1/	3,739	3,950	-	-	-	4,200	-	-
Sweden	Summer	2,959	2,705	2,584	2,648	2,633	2,532	2,554	-
Switzerland	April	1,663	1,471	1,478	1,530	1,607	1,682	1,635	-
United Kingdom	June	8,798	9,973	10,244	10,620	10,473	10,244	10,452	-
Yugoslavia 2/	Jan. 1	4,181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total above		77,200	73,800	74,500	76,700	78,000	79,000	80,000	80,700
Other Europe		26,000	20,200	20,300	21,800	22,700	23,200	23,300	22,900
Estimated total		103,200	94,000	94,800	98,500	100,700	102,200	103,300	103,600
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)									
Jan. 1	5/	59,800	50,800	54,000	56,000	57,200	58,800	56,600	-
ASIA									
Iran	March	2,797	2,700	2,500	3,500	3,600	4,000	5,000	5,000
Turkey 2/	Dec. 31 1/	8,611	10,826	11,116	11,001	11,051	11,363	11,708	12,000
British Malaya 2/		531	440	453	470	482	506	527	-
Burma 2/	Dec. 31 1/	6,165 3/	5,030	-	-	-	5,358	5,769	6,045
Ceylon 2/	Dec. 31 1/	1,625	1,732	1,792	1,905	1,628	-	1,816	-
China 1/	May	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India 2/	Jan. 1	180,000	178,200	-	181,500	-	193,200	-	-
Indonesia 2/	Dec. 31 1/	7,669 3/	6,330	-	6,725	-	-	8,417	8,838
Japan	Feb. 1	1,798	2,167	2,294	2,450	2,460	2,671	2,826	2,950
Korea, South	Dec. 31 1/	922	646	684	699	593	572	-	-
Philippine Republic 2/	Jan. 1	4,340	2,340	2,477	2,601	3,058	3,249	3,466	3,988
Taiwan (Formosa) 2/	Dec. 31 1/	354	307	310	357	381	394	-	-
Thailand 2/	Mar. 31	11,303	7,775	8,000	7,000	-	-	-	8,000
Pakistan 2/	Jan. 1	33,000 5/	30,000	-	-	-	29,049	-	-
Estimated total 12/		295,700	282,100	283,400	286,100	289,700	301,000	306,500	309,000

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina	3/	33,762	41,150	42,000	39,000	38,000	39,000	41,000	42,000
Bolivia	5/	1,842	1,493	1,493	1,493	1,493	1,650	1,650	-
Brazil	3/	40,807	46,200	46,250	2,331	2,331	53,513	55,854	55,900
Chile	3/	2,489	2,345	2,344	2,331	2,331	2,293	2,300	-
Colombia	3/	8,010	14,148	14,538	15,513	15,512	15,090	-	-
Ecuador	3/	1,300	1,520	-	1,487	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	3/	3,259	3,890	4,087	3,885	3,763	3,857	-	-
Peru	3/	-	2,790	2,883	2,824	3,140	3,189	3,190	-
Uruguay	5/	8,237	7,875	-	2,824	8,154	8,000	8,000	7,200
Estimated total		105,500	126,500	128,800	128,200	132,100	134,300	139,400	139,800

AFRICA

Algeria 13/	3/	841	759	747	765	810	846	-	-
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	3/	2,700	3,350	-	5,550	-	-	-	-
Kenya	3/	5,239	5,150	5,612	5,550	5,610	-	-	-
Tanganyika	3/	5,000	6,324	6,425	-	6,113	6,263	6,474	-
Uganda	3/	2,466	2,464	-	2,525	2,714	2,745	-	-
Basutoland	3/	437	430	431	2,997	401	3,021	2,888	-
Egypt 9/	3/	2,076	2,810	2,869	-	3,000	-	-	-
Ethiopia (incl. Eritrea)	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
French Morocco 12/	3/	1,970	1,652	1,549	1,762	1,942	2,027	2,135	2,250
Madagascar 13/	3/	5,172	5,700	5,603	5,412	5,663	5,892	5,898	-
Mozambique	3/	548	632	659	700	738	768	797	-
Northern Rhodesia	3/	618	770	807	869	907	920	926	-
Angola	5/	2,306	2,735	2,800	2,750	2,850	2,964	2,675	-
Southern Rhodesia	3/	2,340	2,878	2,822	3,004	2,981	-	2,987	3,000
Spanish Morocco	3/	259	255	279	291	-	-	-	-
Tunisia 13/	3/	494	394	340	359	397	475	401	-
Union of South Africa	3/	11,636	12,285	12,242	11,513	11,565	11,767	-	-
Estimated total		64,400	84,600	86,600	86,600	89,500	91,500	93,200	94,100

OCEANIA

Australia	3/	13,285	13,971	14,124	14,640	15,228	14,893	15,247	15,500
New Zealand	3/	4,449	4,738	4,723	4,949	5,060	5,158	5,446	5,700
Estimated total		18,200	19,100	19,200	20,000	20,700	20,500	21,100	21,600

Estimated world total

1/ End of year estimates (October to December) included under following year for comparisons and totals. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Average for 2 to 4 years only. 4/ June. 5/ Census or estimate for single year. 6/ Official statistics; may be underestimates of actual numbers. 7/ September. 8/ March. 9/ Data include bufales. 10/ Census, December 31, 1934. 11/ Includes China Proper (22 Provinces), Manchuria, Jehol, and Sinkiang (Turkestan). 12/ Includes estimates for Outer Mongolia. 13/ Data include only numbers.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of statistics of foreign governments, reports of the United States Foreign Service officers, and other information. Data for countries having changed boundaries relate to present territory. Totals include estimates for countries for which official statistics are unavailable. April 1954.

During the past few years of strong demand for beef and generally high prices, significant increases in cattle numbers have taken place in such well established and important producing countries as the United States, Argentina, Brazil, New Zealand, Australia and France. But production has also increased sharply in such countries as Iran, Egypt, Turkey, Canada and Mexico which have long been commercial areas of intermediate size.

There has been new interest in cattle raising in heretofore minor cattle producing countries in the tropical parts of South America and Africa. The cattle industry in Colombia has experienced remarkable growth and Colombia now has the third largest cattle population in South America. Cattle numbers have increased significantly in Ecuador, Venezuela, Ethiopia, the Rhodesias, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, the Belgian Congo, Tanganyika and Uganda. Increases in production in these new areas have been made possible by the introduction of adapted strains of cattle and improved husbandry.

The development of a cattle industry in these lands in some respects parallels the development of the industry in the southeastern United States during the past quarter century. The basic problems in tropical areas have been the development of cattle which are well adapted to local conditions, the control of animal diseases and pests, and the development of feed supplies for use during periods of seasonal drought so as to take advantage of cheap gains on native vegetation during a large part of the year when the native feed supplies are ample.

There was a general increase in cattle numbers in Western Europe during 1953. Apparently there were increases in Belgium, France, Ireland, the United Kingdom and Italy. Little change was reported for Western Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden. Numbers decreased in Austria.

Apparently there has been little change in cattle numbers in Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Chile and Paraguay during the past two years. In Uruguay numbers have been decreasing and are now considerably below prewar.

Numbers apparently increased slightly in Mexico last year and the cattle population is at a high level. Drought over large areas of Northern Mexico in the past two years and lower cattle prices have seriously affected Mexican cattle producers. The foot-and-mouth quarantine prevents the export of live cattle or fresh meat from the drought areas to the United States. Most of the surplus cattle have been slaughtered and shipped to the United States in the form of cured, boneless beef.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service Reports.

U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE IN JANUARY, 1954

Export Highlights

January farm exports are three-fourths of a year earlier. U. S. exports of agricultural products in January 1954 were valued at \$205 million, lowest since August 1953, and only 76 percent of last January's \$269 million. But exports of many products did as well as, or better than a year earlier; chief cause of the decline was a drop in wheat exports.

Cotton exports recover from early-season slump. After a slow early-season start, cotton exports attained the level of January a year earlier. Quantity was 308 thousand bales this January, 4 thousand bales above last January's rate. Shipments this January were about one-fifth below the seasonal peak reached in December, whereas a year earlier the seasonal drop was twice as great. With a value of \$54 million in January of both years, cotton was the most important single United States farm product moving abroad this January.

Tobacco exports hold steady. Exports of tobacco, third in importance among U. S. farm products sold abroad, totaled 30 million pounds in January 1954, slightly below last January's shipments. However, value was up 9 percent to \$22 million.

Other levels are maintained or exceeded. Other commodities which equalled or exceeded the level of January, 1953 included lard and tallow, beef and veal, peanuts, soybeans, soybean oil, cottonseed oil, apples, grapefruit, oranges, pears, dried prunes and fresh vegetables.

Seven-month exports lag behind a year earlier. The reduced level of farm exports in January 1954 resulted in a smaller value for the 7-month period of the current fiscal year as compared with a year earlier. July-January exports of \$1,659 million this year compared with \$1,709 million last year, a decline of 3 percent. While January's exports are usually less than December's, the decline this year was sharper than usual.

Nonfarm exports also decline in January. Nonagricultural products also moved out in smaller volume this January, but they were down less than farm exports. January shipments of \$873 million this year compared with \$1,013 million last January, representing a decline of 14 percent. Movement of military goods abroad has been a considerable factor in supporting nonfarm exports. Agricultural products accounted for 19 percent of all United States products exported in January 1954. This share compared with 21 percent for the same month a year earlier.

Increased world output, improved supplies in deficit areas continue to restrict wheat exports. Biggest decline in January farm exports was in wheat, with quantity off nearly 64 percent from a year earlier. In the July 1953-January 1954 period, monthly exports averaged less than 18 million bushels as compared with 42 million in the peak year 1948-49.

There is little prospect that wheat exported later this year will increase the average. Immediately following World War II, large quantities of United States wheat were exported under economic aid programs to help offset then lower production abroad. Now, with improved supply positions in many areas, there is less need for aid-financed wheat shipments, and most exports are back to a commercial basis. Six countries--Brazil, Egypt, India, Italy, United Kingdom, and Yugoslavia--that took none of the 12 million bushels of U. S. wheat exported this January, accounted for more than half of January 1953 exports of 35 million bushels. Spain stood out among the few countries that took more United States wheat this January than in January last year: a result of the serious drought there last summer.

Other grain exports also fell off considerably this January. Substantially increased world output of other grains also has diminished foreign demand for United States crops. January 1954 exports were substantially smaller for corn and rice. Corn exports, 6.8 million bushels compared with 16.0 million a year earlier, continued the downward trend of the past few months. World corn output is highest on record. United States rice exports, although maintained by a strong demand in the Far East, have been feeling the effect of the second largest world crop on record.

Japan and Cuba take nearly all rice exported in January 1954. These two countries took nearly all of the 1.8 million bags exported in January 1954; small quantities went to Canada and Belgium. January a year ago exports totaled 2.0 million bags and there was an additional 0.2 million bags shipped under the Military Supply Program. None has been shipped under this program so far this year.

Barley grain exports suffer from smaller output. January exports of barley grain were only 23 thousand bushels in 1954 as contrasted with 988 thousand in 1953. United States output this season is below last.

Lard export prices continue to show notable gain. As a consequence of the reduced United States slaughter of hogs, lard export prices increased to 17 cents a pound in January 1954 as compared with 10 cents a pound in the like month a year ago. Value increased 10 percent although one-third less lard moved out this January than a year earlier.

Tallow exports continue to increase in importance. Although down from December's very high level, tallow exports in January 1954 of 78 million pounds showed a 26-percent gain over a year earlier.

Import Highlights

Total U. S. market for foreign agricultural products is maintained. Agricultural imports in January 1954 of \$374 million were about 2 percent below the same month a year earlier and nearly 1 percent above December 1953.

UNITED STATES: Summary of exports, domestic, of selected
agricultural commodities and groups, during January 1953 and 1954

Commodity exported	Unit	January 1/			
		Quantity		Value	
		1953	1954	1953	1954
				1,000	1,000
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Cheese	Lb.	277	331	141	145
Milk, condensed	Lb.	2,334	46	589	10
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	8,956	8,215	1,492	1,248
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	3,495	1,584	1,966	867
Nonfat dry milk solids	Lb.	2,706	18,674	520	1,861
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	2,732	2,016	1,317	1,001
Beef and veal, total 2/	Lb.	877	1,067	271	322
Pork, total 2/	Lb.	8,605	5,136	1,788	1,491
Other meats 2/	Lb.	3,479	4,696	964	1,302
Lard	Lb.	50,867	33,607	5,071	5,639
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	62,148	77,888	3,810	5,241
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmf'd., excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	304	308	53,874	53,526
Apples, fresh	Lb.	5,257	6,228	475	570
Grapefruit, fresh	Lb.	12,524	14,792	472	463
Oranges and tangerines	Lb.	40,092	45,754	1,769	1,991
Pears, fresh	Lb.	3,421	3,714	310	242
Prunes, dried	Lb.	5,632	8,365	950	1,414
Raisins and currants	Lb.	35,965	2,757	2,523	360
Fruits, canned	Lb.	9,826	6,758	1,570	1,111
Fruit juices	Gal.	1,718	1,884	1,835	1,826
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	988	23	1,790	47
Barley, malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	386	393	969	943
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	16,035	6,814	29,763	11,758
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	4	0	7
Rice, milled, excludes paddy	Lb.	196,950	182,547	20,089	16,368
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	30,879	9,609	65,194	18,566
Flour, wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	1,525	1,112	7,107	5,137
Flour, not wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	165	83	864	504
Hope	Lb.	1,701	1,056	1,202	744
Nuts and preparations	Lb.	1,018	29,921	339	2,629
Soybeans, except canned (60 lb.) ...	Bu.	3,511	3,663	10,257	11,419
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc. ..	Lb.	2,673	3,438	358	533
Cottonseed oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	6,654	6,893	987	930
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	1,825	8,521	855	2,374
Tobacco, flue-cured	Lb.	24,129	26,520	16,505	19,431
Tobacco, leaf, other	Lb.	6,468	3,649	3,387	2,267
Beans, dried	Lb.	30,123	15,478	2,503	1,117
Peas, dried	Lb.	4,004	3,596	340	338
Potatoes, white	Lb.	6,754	9,760	233	184
Vegetables, fresh, other	Lb.	40,960	42,363	1,946	2,104
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	8,785	6,276	1,199	934
Food exported for relief, etc.				1,195	555
Other agricultural commodities				19,911	25,470
Total agricultural				268,700	204,989
Total all commodities				1,281,551	1,078,134

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Product weight.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES: Summary of imports for consumption
of selected agricultural commodities and groups during January 1953 and 1954

Commodity imported	Unit	January 1/		Value	
		Quantity	Quantity	1953	1954
		1953	1954	1953	1954
SUPPLEMENTARY				1,000	1,000
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars	dollars
Cattle, dutiable	No.	31	4	2,316	583
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	0	1	0	221
Casein and lactarene	Lb.	6,130	2,394	792	385
Cheese	Lb.	6,982	2,233	2,885	1,138
Hides and skins	Lb.	12,151	7,806	4,953	3,331
Beef and veal, total 2/	Lb.	15,374	11,356	5,013	3,262
Pork, total 2/	Lb.	7,182	11,390	5,784	8,312
Wool, unmf. excl. free, etc.	Lb.	34,759	14,814	24,955	13,347
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmf., excl. lint. (480 lb.)	Bale	25	7	5,018	834
Jute and jute butts, unmf. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	11	7	1,655	1,735
Olives in brine	Gal.	929	1,296	1,474	2,171
Pineapples, prep. or preserved	Lb.	4,265	2,948	494	306
Other fruits and preparations		3/	3/	1,710	2,366
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	1,412	322	2,421	313
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	7,063	2,232	5,947	1,707
Wheat and flour (grain equiv. 60 lb.)	Bu.	1,020	677	1,838	1,277
Feeds and fodders		3/	3/	4,502	3,403
Nuts and preparations		3/	3/	4,340	4,287
Castor beans	Lb.	20,164	13,094	1,752	594
Copra	Lb.	53,167	68,255	4,340	6,385
Oils, fats, waxes, veg. expressed	Lb.	35,683	32,600	6,608	7,126
Sugar, cane (2,000 lb.)	Ton	307	296	33,282	32,007
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.	67,459	26,324	4,843	6,391
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.	6,695	6,083	4,395	3,932
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.	1,365	1,197	2,339	1,929
Seeds, field and garden		3/	3/	2,298	2,292
Potatoes, white	Lb.	29,401	37,868	1,098	668
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	41,308	28,167	3,315	2,048
Other supplementary				20,929	14,208
Total supplementary				161,296	126,558
COMPLEMENTARY					
Silk, raw	Lb.	642	465	3,152	2,256
Wool, unmf., free in bond	Lb.	28,514	11,009	14,044	6,057
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas	Bunch	3,505	3,532	4,348	4,789
Coffee (ex. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	242,346	300,316	123,226	162,458
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	72,868	96,689	20,084	35,651
Tea	Lb.	10,466	10,004	4,376	4,988
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	7,805	5,187	5,697	3,166
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton	13	11	3,187	2,183
Rubber, crude	Lb.	143,182	105,594	35,465	18,678
Other complementary				7,757	6,726
Total complementary				221,336	246,952
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES				382,632	373,510
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES				913,348	846,117

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Product weight. 3/ Value only.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

Increased noncompetitive imports, decreased competitive imports improve trade position. Supplementary, or competitive, agricultural imports of \$127 million this January compared with \$161 million in January 1953, down 21 percent but \$3 million above the December value. Complementary, or noncompetitive, agricultural imports this January totaled \$247 million, 12 percent above last January's \$201 million. Noncompetitive products made up 66 percent of agricultural imports as compared with 58 percent last January.

Apparel wool is largely responsible for decline in competitive imports. Biggest factor in the January reduction in imports of competitive agricultural products was apparel wool. January imports of 15 million pounds and \$13 million this year compared with 35 million pounds and \$25 million last year.

Other competitive products that declined are: Cattle, cheese, hides and skins, beef and veal, cotton, barley, oats, wheat, feeds and fodders, castor beans, tobacco, and fresh tomatoes.

Biggest increase in noncompetitive imports is in coffee. Larger imports of coffee was the chief factor in the increase in total imports of noncompetitive agricultural products this January as compared with a year earlier. The quantity was up 24 percent to 300 million pounds; but value rose 32 percent to \$162 million. January imports, however, were down from December's 329 million pounds and \$175 million.

Cacao-bean imports also rise. Aside from coffee, only cacao beans registered a notable increase this January over a year earlier. Quantity was up 33 percent to 97 million pounds; value rose 80 percent to \$36 million.

Other major noncompetitive products continue to fall. January 1954 showed continued smaller imports of crude rubber, carpet wool, spices, and sisal and henequen than a year earlier. Crude rubber imports of 106 million pounds were 26 percent smaller. Also, carpet wool declined 62 percent to 11 million pounds

Agricultural imports get larger share of total. As a result of the larger decline in imports of nonagricultural commodities, the share of agricultural products in total imports increased from 42 percent in January 1953 to 44 percent this January. Nonagricultural imports of \$472 million this January were 11 percent below the January 1953 figure of \$530 million.

TAIWAN'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION INCREASED

Taiwan's (Formosa) 1954 tobacco harvest is expected to total 22.5 million pounds, slightly above the 1953 crop of 21.9 million pounds according to the American Embassy, Taipei. Flue-cured type of leaf comprises the majority of Taiwan's crop; however some native leaf is grown.

Taiwan's imports in 1953 were 1,024 thousand pounds, compared to 989 thousand in 1952. Most of it came from the United States. (U. S. exports to Taiwan totaled 1,262 thousand pounds in 1953 and 954 thousand in 1952.)

Consumption of leaf tobacco has shown a steady increase. In 1953 it was estimated at 21.2 million pounds as compared to 19.6 in 1952, and 16.3 million pounds on the same date in 1951.

The Monopoly reports that stocks totaled 22.2 million pounds at the end of 1953 compared to 22.4 million pounds at the end of 1952.

BELGIUM'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION LOWER

Belgium's 1953 tobacco harvest is estimated at 9.0 million pounds, 13 percent below 1952, according to the American Embassy, Brussels. The acreage devoted to tobacco was about the same in both years, but the yield per acre is estimated at only 1,838 pounds in 1953 because of bad weather in the growing season. In 1952 the yield was 2,150 pounds per acre. (It is estimated that an additional 1.2 million pounds was grown on farms of less than one hectare, (1 hectare equals 2.471 acres) but a large part of this is of poor quality and does not go to the tobacco industry.)

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1953 totaled 47.1 million pounds, practically the same as in 1952. The United States supplied 21.1 million pounds, Brazil 4.2 million pounds, Turkey 4.1 million pounds, the Dominican Republic 3.6 million pounds and Indonesia 2.7 million pounds. The remaining 11.4 million pounds came from several other countries including India, the Philippine Republic, the Netherlands and Canada. In addition to unmanufactured tobacco, Belgium imported 291,007 pounds of cigarettes (nearly half from the Netherlands, 40 percent from the United States and the balance from the United Kingdom), 191,800 pounds of smoking tobacco (83 percent from the Netherlands), and 663,585 pounds of cigars and cigarillos (practically all from the Netherlands).

Belgium exported 1.7 million pounds of cigarettes in 1953, 10 percent less than in 1952 and nearly one-third less than in 1951. Nearly two-thirds of the 1953 total went to the Netherlands.

Exports of leaf tobacco during 1953 totaled only 267 thousand pounds as compared with 540 thousand in 1952 and 5.9 million in 1951. All of it went to the Netherlands.

Belgium processed about 53.8 million pounds of raw tobacco in 1953, nearly the same as in 1952. A little less than 15 percent was domestically produced tobacco. There are about 500 manufacturers in Belgium but about 75 percent of all tobacco products were produced by only 3 manufacturers.

The consumption of cigarettes (8.2 billion), cigarillos (445 million), and cigars (131 million) increased in 1953 but less smoking mixtures and chewing tobacco (22 million pounds) were used.

Cigarette consumption was not as high as in the years 1949-51, but there was a record production and consumption of cigars and cigarillos. The larger consumption of these products, at the expense of smoking tobacco, was due to the reduction in the excise tax in 1952.

The most popular brand of cigarettes sold for 11 francs (U. S. \$.22) per package of 25 cigarettes. About 70 percent of the retail price, which is Government controlled, is taken for taxes.

ALGERIA EXPECTS SLIGHTLY REDUCED OLIVE OIL OUTPUT

Algerian olive oil production from the 1953 olive crop is estimated by unofficial sources at around 28,000 short tons or slightly less than the 29,000-ton official estimate of the previous season, reports E. B. Erickson, American Consulate General, Algiers. This represents the total oil pressed, excluding around 5,000 tons of oil extracted from residue. A relatively dry summer in the Kabylie mountain area, the main producing area of olives for pressing, threatened to reduce considerably the size and oil content of the olives, but late September and early October rains aided in restoring normal growth and oil content.

Domestic consumption of olive oil varies proportionately with the price of olive oil and the price differential between it and other vegetable oils. When olive oil prices are high in comparison with other vegetable oils and Algerian olive oil prices are competitive on world markets with other producing countries, olive oil is exported and cheaper vegetable oil is imported. For example, in 1953 when 21,200 tons of olive oil were exported, approximately 32,000 tons of other vegetable oils, particularly peanut oil, were imported. Consumption of edible olive oil in 1953 is estimated at about 8,000 tons.

Although 21,205 tons of olive oil were exported--largely to France--in 1953, trade sources believe that probably not more than 13,000 to 17,000 tons will be exported during 1954. Exports of olive oil to the United States increased significantly the past 2 years--from an average of only 68 tons during 1949-51 to 1,939 tons in 1952 and 3,554 tons in 1953. The increase was due largely to "compensation" arrangements whereby an Algerian importer from the dollar zone pays a premium for the use of dollars earned by Algerian exports. Olive oil is one of the few products within the framework of the "compensation" program.

Prices for the current season's production are somewhat below those of a year ago, having been forced downward, according to the trade, by a large Tunisian production and generally increased Mediterranean production. Mid-March average prices f.o.b. were as follows: lampante, 175 francs per kilogram (22.7 cents per pound); fine, 190 francs (24.6 cents); and surfine, 200 francs (25.9 cents). In mid-March 1953 prices, respectively, were 185 francs (24.0 cents); 220-225 francs (28.5-29.2 cents); and 230-235 francs (29.8-30.5 cents).

Although it has not been a major handicap to Algerian olive oil exports, an ad valorem tax of 0.4 percent on all exports has just been abolished.

Stocks in the hands of producers and wholesalers as of March 1, 1954, were estimated at approximately 22,000 tons.

GRAIN TRADE NOTES

1954 Wheat Import Requirements for Israel: It now appears that Israel will need to import about 270,000 metric tons of wheat during the current fiscal year (April 1954 - March 1955). However, this estimate may be somewhat high if the results from present experimentation in preparing flour by mixing 80 percent wheat and 20 percent rye should result in an acceptable substitute for pure wheat flour. Also, any further increase in the use of pure rye bread would reduce presently indicated wheat import requirements. The 1953 imports totalled 324,155 tons.

1954 Wheat Import Requirements for the Netherlands: This year's wheat import requirements are expected to total about 715,000 metric tons, some 150,000 tons less than the quantities imported in 1953.

It has been announced that the Netherlands Government will continue to control the imports of wheat at least until September 1, 1955. Control of the quantities, distribution, and selling price to mills of both domestic and imported wheat will enable the Government to guarantee a price to producers which has again been set (for September 1954 - August 1955) at fl. 26 per 100 kg. (\$1.87 per bushel).

1954 Finish Import Duties on Cereals: The 1954 import duty levied by Finland on wheat has been raised from Fmks. 1.00 per kilo to 2.50 per kilo (11.8 cents to 29.6 cents per bushel). The duty on rye was lowered from Fmks. 4.00 to 3.00 per kilo (44.2 cents to 33.2 cents per bushel). The duty on barley and oats remains at previous levels, i.e., Fmks. 10.00 and 5.00 per kilo (94.8 cents and 31.6 cents per bushel), respectively.

Switzerland's 1953 Wheat Imports Unchanged from 1952: Wheat imports in 1953 totaled 297,000 metric tons, virtually unchanged from 1952. It now appears that import requirements in 1954 will range between 250,000 and 300,000, tons but will probably be somewhat below the quantities imported during each of the past 2 years.

Italy's Estimated July 1 Wheat Stock Position: Based on the present supply position, 1953-54 imports, and other factors it now appears the carry-over stocks of wheat from the current season (June 30, 1954) may total about 1.5 million metric tons. This reflects the large 1953-54 crop which totalled about 9 million metric tons. If the expected 1953-54 carry-over materializes, the June 30 stocks this year would be about 40 percent above quantities held on this date in 1953.

COTTON CONSUMPTION DIPS SHARPLY IN SPAIN

Cotton mill consumption in Spain, reported at 23,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) in February represented a decline of 25 percent from the level of other recent months, according to a report from H. R. Zerbel, American Consulate General, Barcelona.

Mills were operating far below capacity as a result of declining sales, accumulation of inventories of goods, and electric power restrictions since January 29, 1954. The slump was further intensified by curtailment of exports of cotton goods after January 16, 1954, when the Consortium of Cotton Textile Manufacturers' export account was abolished. This, in effect, reduces the profit margins considerably, and thus reduces incentive for many manufacturers to produce for the export market.

Consumption of cotton during August-February 1953-54 amounted to 197,000 bales compared with 207,000 during a similar period a year ago. Consumption during the entire crop year 1953-54 is expected to reach 331,000 bales as compared with 351,000 in 1952-53 and the recent high of 373,000 bales in 1951-52.

Imports during August-February 1953-54 totaled 195,000 bales compared with 175,000 during the corresponding period of 1952-53. The supply of raw cotton on hand at the end of February was considered adequate for more than 2 months' consumption at normal rates. Stocks in possession of the National Cotton Center on that date were reported at 63,000 bales, including 33,000 bales of United States cotton, 14,000 from Brazil, 8,000 from Egypt, and 5,000 from Pakistan.

An additional 34,000 bales (13,000 from Brazil) were on order at the end of February and 11,000 were purchased from Brazil on March 10. The recent allocation of \$4,040,000 of F.O.A. funds to Spain was expected to cover purchases of about 22,500 bales of United States cotton.

BELGIAN COTTON IMPORTS INCREASE IN 1953

Imports of cotton into Belgium during the calendar year 1953 totaled 406,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) an increase of 19,000 bales or 5 percent over calendar year 1952, according to Robert N. Anderson, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Brussels. The 1953 imports were, however, 10 percent below the 1951 level of 450,000 bales. The United States' share of Belgium's 1953 imports amounted to 87,000 bales or 22 percent of the total as compared with 227,000 bales in 1952 or 59 percent of total imports.

Activity in the Belgian cotton industry at present may be described as satisfactory, especially as compared with that of several months ago. Orders for yarn have been fairly good although spinners complain that prices are too low. No noticeable change in the outlook is expected in the near future. In the weaving sector new orders have been much slower and there is more pessimism about the future.

Some of the Belgian firms have reported that prices of cotton purchased from the U.S.S.R. a few months ago were attractive in comparison with other growths.

PROSPECTS IMPROVE FOR U. S. SHARE IN SWEDEN'S COTTON IMPORTS

Cotton mill consumption in Sweden during 1954 is expected to remain at the 1953 level and the prospects for increasing the United States' share of cotton imports are favorable, according to Georg Frostenson, American Embassy, Stockholm. Increased purchases of United States cotton are expected because the price level is now competitive, Sweden's dollar assets are larger than a year ago, and mill stocks of United States cotton are at a low level.

Mill consumption of cotton in 1953 amounted to 129,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) as compared with 123,000 bales in 1952. Imports in 1953 totaled 132,000 bales including 40,000 from the United States, compared with 153,000 and 98,000 bales respectively in 1952.

Stocks of cotton on hand at the end of December amounted to 93,000 bales, including 56,000 of United States cotton, and representing a reduction from the August 1, 1953, figures of 109,000 and 61,000 bales, respectively. The year-end stock figure includes an estimated 54,000 bales in Government possession, about 45,000 of which are believed to be of United States origin. (Both figures are calculated from trade, consumption, and stock data).

LONDON WOOL AUCTION
OPENS WITH STRONG TONE

The opening of the current series of the London Wool Auctions registered a strong tone. Good medium fleeces 64's-70's averaged \$1.78 per pound, clean basis, compared with \$1.73 in the closing week of February auction, and \$1.96 a year ago. Fine crossbred 56's averaged \$1.15, \$1.10, and \$1.07 for the above dates and 46's crossbred averaged \$0.93, \$0.86, and \$0.89. The principal buyers continue to be British but the increased support from the Continent since the beginning of the season has contributed greatly to the recent strength shown in wool prices.

UNITED STATES EGG AND
POULTRY TRADE 1/

United States foreign trade in poultry and eggs in 1952 and 1953 consisted primarily of exports of eggs in the shell and baby chicks. Total exports of all egg and poultry products in 1953 amounted to \$32 million or approximately 1 percent of the total cash receipts from farm sales of poultry and eggs.

Compared to total U. S. agricultural exports eggs and poultry represented 1 percent of the total. Imports of egg and poultry products in 1953 amounted to \$3 million, giving a net export balance of \$29 million.

Egg exports by value in 1953 were 64 percent or \$20 million of the total egg and poultry export trade; eggs in the shell represented 61 percent of the total or 40 million dozen eggs, a slight decrease compared with 1952. The principal recipients of these shipments in 1953 were Mexico, 18 million dozen; Venezuela, 12 million dozen; and Cuba 7 million dozen. These three countries accounted for 93 percent of the 1953 exports of eggs in the shell. Eggs from the major U. S. producing areas are exported primarily from New York, Texas, Florida and Louisiana. They are primarily of medium size and good quality.

Baby chick exports, by value, in 1953 were 7 percent or \$2 million of the United States total exports of egg and poultry products. By quantity they have increased appreciably in recent years. In 1953 almost 13 million baby chicks were exported primarily from Florida, California, Texas and New York with 8 million going to Venezuela and 3 million to Mexico. U. S. exports to Venezuela in 1954 are likely to be some 2 million less than in 1953 because baby chicks imported into Venezuela are now subject to import quotas.

Preliminary estimates indicate that the State of Florida supplied 7 million of the 13 million baby chicks exported in 1953. In 1952 Florida supplied over 8 million of the 11 million chicks exported. Preliminary estimates for 1953 indicate Venezuela alone imported 6 million chicks from Florida compared to over 5 million in 1952.

1/ A more extensive statement will be published soon as a Foreign Agriculture Circular available from the Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

UNITED STATES: Exports of Poultry Products,
averages 1937-39 and 1946-50, Annual 1952-53

Commodity	Unit	Average : 1937-39	Average : 1946-50	1952	1953
Eggs in the shell	1,000 doz.	2,389	30,953	41,715	39,658
Frozen eggs	1,000 lbs.	1/	9,613	386	644
Dried eggs	"	2/	217	49,335	6,160
Poultry & game, fresh	"				
or frozen	"	1,991	10,002	7,023	14,347
Canned chicken	"	1/	3,488	1,632	2,342
Live poultry	"	105	1,258	2,224	2,095
Baby chicks (numbers)	1,000	3/	3/	10,956	12,721

1/ Not separately classified. 2/ Reported as "Eggs and yolks, frozen, dried or canned". 3/ Included with live poultry.

United States imports of egg and poultry products in 1953 by value, amounted to only \$3 million. Imports of chicken eggs in the shell were valued at \$2 million. In 1953 the United States, by quantity, imported 3,992,000 dozen eggs, with 3,991,000 dozen coming from Canada, compared to a total of 7 million dozen imported during the peak year of 1951.

NEW ZEALAND-UNITED KINGDOM
MEAT CONTRACT TO END

The New Zealand Government recently announced the termination on September 30, 1954 of its contract to deliver meat supplies to the United Kingdom. This action will free larger amounts of New Zealand's meat surplus, which in recent years has amounted to around 30 percent of the United Kingdom's import requirements, for possible sale in other world markets including the United States. However, it is expected that most of New Zealand's surplus will continue to move to the United Kingdom at free market prices.

The original 7-year contract was to have extended through September 1955, but was terminated earlier by mutual agreement between the British Ministry of Food and representatives of the New Zealand Meat Producers Board. The Ministry will remain the sole purchaser of export supplies produced in New Zealand until September 30, 1954 except for small amounts which customarily have been allocated to non-Dominion markets. Therefore, meat under the contract will arrive in Britain for several months after the end of the agreement.

New Zealand producers for several years have been dissatisfied with the prices they have received under the bulk contract, even though contract prices have steadily increased each year through negotiation.

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: DUTY ABOLISHED ON
BARNYARD FOWL IMPORTED FOR BREEDING**

The Dominican Republic in late 1953 by Law 3682 exonerated barnyard fowl from import duties when being imported into the Dominican for breeding purposes, according to Allen H. Lester, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Trujillo. The law also contains the proviso that for the purpose of exemption from other taxes which bear on imports, the importer must present a certificate from the Secretary of Agriculture to the effect that barnyard fowls concerned will tend to improve the country's stock.

**COTTON CONSUMPTION IN
FRANCE REMAINS HIGH**

Consumption of cotton in France during January continued at the high level of the previous 4 months, according to a report from J. E. Charlot, American Embassy, Paris. A preliminary estimate placed the January figure at 116,000 bales (of 500 pounds), making an August-January 1953-54 total of 656,000 bales. This represents an increase of 88,000 bales or 15 percent above the total for a similar period a year ago.

Imports in January amounted to 150,000 bales making a total of 654,000 for the first 6 months of the current season. This total is 2,000 bales less than consumption during the same period but is 91,000 higher than imports during a corresponding period a year ago.

FRANCE: Imports of cotton from major countries of origin; average
1935-39; annual 1950-52; August-January 1952-53 and 1953-54
(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average: 1950		1951		1952	
	1935-39:		1952-53:		1953-54	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Brazil and Argentina.....	1/ 90:	112:	84:	3:	7:	58
East Equatorial Africa.....	22:	2/ :	2/ :	2/ :	2/ :	2/ :
Egypt.....	243:	109:	129:	301:	149:	126
French Colonies.....	36:	127:	151:	152:	98:	99
India and Pakistan.....	3/ 194:	99:	70:	92:	37:	58
Mexico.....	2/ :	29:	201:	9:	8:	4/
Peru.....	5/ 9:	10:	50:6/	37:6/	24:6/	18
Turkey.....	2/ 7/	68:2/	168:3/	142:8/	70:8/	127
United States.....	669:	469:	353:	523:	164:	156
Other countries.....	27:	0:	0:	20:	6:	12
Total.....	1,290:	1,023:	1,206:	1,284:	563:	654

1/ Brazil. 2/ If any, included in other countries.

3/ British India. 4/ Less than 500 bales. 5/ Four-year average.

6/ Peru and Paraguay. 7/ Turkey and Uganda.

8/ Turkey, Uganda, Iran, and Syria.

Source: U.S.A. Foreign Service Reports

Prices established by the FIRC (Cotton Import and Distribution office) for March deliveries by this official agency to local buyers are shown below. These prices usually reflect the average prices paid by this agency for each growth during the preceding month.

<u>Growth</u>	<u>Francs per net kilogram</u>	<u>U. S. cents a pound</u>
<u>U.S.A. and similar:</u>		
Strict middling 1 inch rain-grown (medium staple)	332	43.03
Strict middling 1-1/16 inch rain-grown (long staple)	350	45.36
<u>Egypt and similar:</u>		
F.G. Ashmouni 2 (medium staple)	422	54.69
F.G. Giza 30 (medium staple)	453	58.71
F.G. Karnak 155 (long staple)	492	63.76
Extra Karnak 151 (very long staple)	525	68.04
<u>Sea Island:</u> Antigua (very long staple)	550	84.24
<u>Uganda:</u> Busoga (medium staple)	390	50.54
<u>India-Pakistan:</u> Bengal fine	283	36.68

Note: \$1.00 = 350 francs.

Source: Bulletin Official des Services des Prix.

INDIA PRODUCES RECORD RICE CROP

India's rice production in 1953-54 is estimated at 91,067 million pounds of rough rice, a record crop from 76,646,000 acres, according to the official all-India final estimate, released March 20. Subsequent estimates of the good rice crop of 1952-53 may show that around 85,000 million pounds of rough rice were produced that season. Rice acreage in 1953-54 increased 2 million acres, or 3 percent, as compared with the preceding year, and the season was an exceptionally good one for rice growing.

The increase in acreage is attributed to sufficient and timely rainfall at the time of sowing. In Hyderabad, it is due also to additional area brought under cultivation and to diversion of areas from other crops.

Larger rice crops were reported by almost all the rice growing States, mainly West Bengal, Madras, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra (formerly northern Madras), Bombay, Hyderabad, Orissa, Mysore, and Rajasthan. Increases are due partly to the gain in acreage, and partly to favorable climatic conditions during the growing period. In West Bengal, the gain is attributed also to various measures adopted for increasing food production, including the use of fertilizers.

INDIA: Rice acreage and production of rough rice,
1952-53 and 1953-54

State	1952-53 1/			1953-54		
	Acreage	Yield	Production	Acreage	Yield	Production
	1,000	per acre	Million	1,000	per acre	Million
	acres	Pounds	pounds	acres	Pounds	pounds
Andhra						
First crop.....	3,567	1,449	5,169.0	3,996	1,595	6,372.9
Second crop.....	480	1,471	706.2	504	1,601	807.1
Total.....	4,047	1,452	5,875.2	4,500	1,596	7,180.0
Assam						
Autumn crop.....	1,011	965.2/	975.3	1,020	1,081.2/	1,103.1
Winter crop.....	3,219	1,421.2/	4,573.7	3,152	1,389.2/	4,378.6
Summer crop.....	10	1,340	13.4	8	1,262	10.1
Total.....	4,240	1,312	5,562.4	4,180	1,314	5,491.8
Bihar						
Autumn.....	1,309	488.2/	639.0	1,173	568.2/	665.9
Winter.....	11,746	930.2/	10,926.4	11,837	1,137.2/	13,462.0
Summer.....	7	486	3.4	6	567	3.4
Total.....	13,062	886	11,568.8	13,016	1,036	14,131.3
Bombay						
Autumn.....	3,124	1,026.2/	3,205.0	3,176	1,371.2/	4,355.1
Spring.....	20	1,175	23.5	21	962	20.2
Total.....	3,144	1,027	3,228.5	3,197	1,369	4,375.3
Madhya Pradesh.....	8,992	977.2/	8,787.5	9,065	988.2/	8,955.7
Madras						
First crop.....	4,358	1,278	5,569.1	4,820	1,579	7,610.5
Second crop.....	1,253	1,288	1,614.2	1,436	1,536	2,206.1
Third crop.....	70	1,201	84.1	122	1,543	188.3
Total.....	5,681	1,279	7,267.4	6,378	1,569	10,004.9
Orissa						
Autumn.....	1,323	813	1,076.2	1,317	812	1,069.5
Winter.....	8,230	776	6,389.7	8,435	803	6,776.4
Summer.....	34	691	23.5	34	691	23.5
Total.....	9,587	781	7,489.4	9,786	804	7,869.4
Punjab.....	556	1,325.2/	736.5	579	1,359.2/	786.9
Uttar Pradesh.....	8,848	704.2/	6,224.9	9,003	839.2/	7,553.3
West Bengal						
Autumn.....	1,357	1,108.2/	1,503.3	1,570	1,129.2/	1,772.3
Winter.....	8,802	1,332.2/	11,720.1	8,934	1,762.2/	15,738.8
Summer.....	43	1,260	60.5	43	1,330	57.2
Total.....	10,207	1,301	13,283.9	10,547	1,666	17,568.3
Hyderabad.....	1,277	658	1,096.3	1,743	1,121	1,953.9
Mysore.....	771	1,461	1,126.6	857	1,711	1,466.3
Travancore.....						
Cochin.....	800	992	793.7	800	1,148	918.1
Other States.....	2,997	871	2,609.6	2,995	939	2,811.5
Total.....	74,209	1,019	75,650.7	76,646	1,183	91,966.7

1/ Partially revised estimate; therefore, not strictly comparable with the statistics for 1953-54 in this table. 2/ Based on the results of random sample crop-cutting surveys.

Source: Official all-India Final Estimate of Rice, 1953-54 (reporting and non-reporting areas).

TURKEY'S OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION. DROES BY ONE-HALF

Turkey's production of olive oil from the 1953 olive crop is estimated at about 30,000 short tons or only one-half the size of production from the 1952 olive crop, report A. W. Purcell and S. Bener, American Consulate, Izmir. In addition, an estimated 6,000 tons of foots oil was produced.

Domestic consumption of olive oil in 1953 is placed at 22,000 tons of edible and 27,000 tons of inedible oil. Stocks as of January 1, 1954 were about 11,000 tons. Exports were small due to consistently high domestic prices. Oil of one to 1.5 degrees acidity was quoted at 255 kurus per kilogram (41.3 cents per pound) on December 31, 1953 and 285 kurus (46.2 cents) on March 1, 1954 compared with a range of 170-210 (27.5-34.0 cents) during 1952.

Oilseed production in 1953 compared with the previous year was as follows in short tons:

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1952</u>
Cottonseed	248,000	365,000
Sunflower seed	181,880	109,000
Flaxseed	19,290	25,350
Sesame seed	23,150	30,860
Poppy seed	3,600	-
Tobacco seed	770	-
Hempseed	2,200	5,000

REVIEW OF THE 1953-54 WORLD CORN CROP

World corn production in 1953-54 is estimated at 5,775 million bushels, on the basis of the latest information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. This is 60 million bushels more than the previous estimate published in Foreign Crops and Markets, February 8, 1954. Most of the increase is in Southern Hemisphere countries, especially Argentina and the Union of South Africa, where the outlook improved somewhat during the latter part of the growing season. The current estimate is 145 million bushels larger than the 1952-53 total of 5,630 million and is second only to the record production of 5,995 million bushels in 1943-49.

Total supplies of corn available for export from the principal exporting countries are somewhat larger than those of a year ago, especially in Argentina, traditionally the world's principal exporter of corn. The considerably larger crop now being harvested brings that country's export potential to the highest point of recent years.

A succession of very low cutturns in that country brought total exports for the past 4 seasons to an average of only about 30 million bushels. This contrasts with the prewar average (1935-39) of 240 million bushels and the record exports of 390 million bushels in 1931. Unofficial estimates place Argentina's exportable surplus for the year beginning April 1954 at 145 million bushels.

Total corn supplies in the United States are at a near-record level this season, a heavy carry-over offsetting some reduction from last year's production. Supplies of 3,246 million bushels at the beginning of the season were about 3 percent below the record supplies of 1949-50. Exports of corn have been running considerably below those of the comparable period a year ago and appear likely to be somewhat smaller for the season. Present indications point to a record carry-over at the end of the current season.

The crop in North America is now placed at 3,385 million bushels compared with 3,482 million in 1952 and the all-time record crop of 3,860 million bushels in 1948. The United States production of 3,177 million bushels this season is 55 percent of the estimated world total. Both acreage and yields per acre were slightly below those of 1952. Production in Mexico, the second largest corn producer of the area, is now estimated at 126 million bushels, the same as in 1952.

Corn production in Europe is estimated at 650 million bushels, 35 percent above the small outturn of the previous year. The 1953 harvest was still, however, below the prewar averages of 695 million bushels. Though increases over the small 1952 outturn were general, gains were greatest in the Balkans where the corn crop was reduced sharply by the severe drought of 1952. Corn is a relatively small crop in the Soviet Union amounting to only about 4 percent of the United States production during 1945-49. The 1953 harvest was indicated to be the smallest of recent years, on the basis of unfavorable growing conditions in some important producing regions.

In Asia the 1953 corn crop is estimated at 700 million bushels, compared with 735 million in 1952 and the prewar average of 620 million. Production in Africa is now estimated at the high level of 340 million bushels. This is about 30 million bushels above earlier-season estimates, principally because of improved prospects for the Union of South Africa. That Southern Hemisphere country reports increased acreage and prospects of a record or near-record outturn from the harvest now in progress.

Continent and country	Acreage 1/			Yield per acre 3/			Production		
	Average			Average			Average		
	1935-39	1945-49	1951	1935-39	1945-49	1951	1935-39	1945-49	1951
NORTH AMERICA									
Canada.....	172:	238:	314:	339:	362:	1,000	58.2:	57.6:	15,990:
Guatemala.....	1,000:	1,208:	1,375:	1,375:	-	1,000	13.1:	-	18,000:
Honduras.....	258:	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	7,500:
Mexico.....	7,501:	8,894:	10,940:	10,470:	11,120:	1,000	12.0:	11.3:	135,000:
Nicaragua.....	86:	174:	240:	303:	252:	1,000	14.1:	13.5:	2,782:
United States.....	92,699:	85,696:	80,736:	81,099:	80,279:	1,000	35.7:	35.9:	3,279,163:
Cuba.....	340:	433:	440:	380:	-	1,000	15.8:	16.1:	7,101:
Estimated total 6/.....	103,330:	98,530:	96,090:	95,980:	95,830:	1,000	-	-	3,482,000:
EUROPE									
Albania.....	235:	242:	-	-	-	1,000	207:	-	5,020:
Austria.....	163:	152:	-	150:	160:	1,000	32.3:	36.9:	3,870:
Bulgaria.....	2,035:	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	5,500:
Czechoslovakia.....	285:	353:	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
France.....	839:	649:	863:	862:	920:	1,000	22.1:	33.6:	10,491:
Germany.....	85:	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	9,098:
Greece.....	650:	582:	624:	625:	645:	1,000	14.7:	12.6:	8,564:
Hungary.....	2,924:	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	92,007:
Italy.....	3,583:	3,250:	3,300:	3,310:	3,350:	1,000	30.8:	37.3:	113,000:
Portugal.....	1,235:	1,238:	1,130:	1,230:	1,210:	1,000	14.6:	10.3:	15,000:
Rumania.....	9,870:	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	172,000:
Spain.....	1,094:	926:	990:	1,000:	1,025:	1,000	27.0:	25.4:	19,920:
Yugoslavia.....	6,615:	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	176,600:
Estimated total 6/.....	29,680:	27,820:	28,700:	28,410:	28,760:	1,000	-	-	695,000:
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	10,000:	7,550:	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	170,000:
ASIA									
Turkey.....	1,098:	1,394:	1,540:	1,586:	1,530:	1,000	20.8:	21.7:	22,971:
Burma.....	217:	214:	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	1,640:
China.....	12,000:	12,711:	12,100:	12,200:	-	1,000	21.3:	21.6:	274,013:
Manchuria.....	3,720:	6,680:	7,500:	7,650:	-	1,000	20.7:	20.7:	130,000:
India.....	5,526:	7,761:	7,960:	8,800:	8,500:	1,000	11.8:	10.3:	79,836:
Pakistan.....	811:	986:	960:	970:	1,067:	1,000	15.5:	16.4:	16,688:
Indo-China.....	1,053:	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	22,365:
Indonesia.....	5,800:	5,500:	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	88,000:
Japan.....	128:	133:	160:	168:	177:	1,000	27.6:	22.5:	2,881:
Korea.....	321:	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	4,177:
Philippine Republic.....	1,765:	1,820:	2,645:	2,721:	-	1,000	10.4:	11.3:	18,340:
Estimated total 6/.....	34,590:	39,480:	38,930:	41,240:	41,040:	1,000	-	-	665,000:
						1,000	-	-	675,000:
						1,000	-	-	735,000:
						1,000	-	-	700,000:

AFRICA														
Belgian Congo.....	179	670	828	-	145	-	5/	19.6	17.9	14.7	-	27.6	28.1	3,500
Kenya g/.....	103	136	154	-	145	-	160	30.3	24.9	29.2	-	27.6	28.1	12,000
Basutoland.....	350	350	-	-	-	-	-	8.1	6.8	-	-	-	-	3,121
Egypt.....	1,599	1,699	1,720	-	1,770	-	2,090	39.5	33.4	32.6	-	33.5	34.9	2,822
French Morocco.....	1,112	1,260	1,245	-	1,165	-	1,254	7.6	8.0	6.8	-	9.8	8.8	63,229
French West Africa.....	1,732	-	1,523	-	1,516	-	5/	12.4	-	8.7	-	8.7	5/	8,505
Madagascar.....	260	214	220	-	-	-	-	15.3	11.6	14.1	-	-	-	21,473
Angola.....	1,435	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	3,969
Southern Rhodesia g/.....	268	293	361	-	390	-	-	22.1	18.1	24.4	-	23.1	-	12,859
Union of South Africa.....	6,989	7,106	6,510	-	8,040	-	8,780	11.5	12.2	11.3	-	14.8	14.6	5,923
Estimated total g/.....	18,200	19,260	19,810	-	21,300	-	22,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,132
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina.....	10,775	5,363	3,536	-	5,919	-	7,700	28.0	28.9	22.7	-	23.6	30.5	301,986
Brazil.....	10,025	10,866	11,740	-	12,125	-	12,500	21.5	20.7	19.8	-	19.2	19.2	215,153
Chile.....	110	115	150	-	126	-	-	22.7	22.5	23.3	-	28.2	-	2,496
Colombia.....	1,360	1,654	1,898	-	2,086	-	2,086	15.1	15.4	17.5	-	17.5	18.9	19,511
Uruguay.....	425	395	641	-	725	-	-	12.2	10.1	7.2	-	11.4	-	5,188
Estimated total g/.....	24,930	20,840	20,500	-	23,400	-	25,540	-	-	-	-	-	-	575,000
OCEANIA														
Australia.....	314	222	170	-	141	-	167	22.4	26.6	23.6	-	29.4	25.4	7,030
New Zealand.....	7	7	6	-	6	-	6	45.4	55.6	63.3	-	58.3	58.3	318
Estimated total g/.....	325	235	180	-	150	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,430
Estimated world total g/.....	221,060	213,720	213,210	-	219,480	-	222,790	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,760,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which follow; thus the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1953 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvest which begins early in 1954. 2/ Figures refer to harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for the Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecasts. 5/ Average of less than 5 years. 6/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Figures for the period shown are not strictly comparable, since figures for 1951-53 include estimates for non-reporting areas, which were not included with earlier figures shown, but allowances were included in estimated total for Asia. 8/ Production on European holdings only. Allowances for native cultivation, not shown, are included in estimated total for Africa.

Foreign Agricultural Services. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

Prospects for the corn crop have also improved in South America and the present estimate is for an outturn of about 565 million bushels. This is about at the 1935-39 level and is 23 percent above the poor 1952-53 harvest. Improvement in the outlook for the Argentine crop accounts for the bulk of the increase from last year. No official estimate is available for the crop now being harvested, but unofficial sources indicate an outturn of about 235 million bushels. Though sharply above the production of the past 2 years, it is about 22 percent below the 1935-39 average.

In Australia, corn is of minor importance. The harvest this season is estimated to be only about 4 million bushels, compared with the prewar average of 7 million. Reduced acreage accounts for the decline.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.